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National Computer Systems Laboratory

U.S. Department
of Commerce

National Institute
of Standards
and Technology

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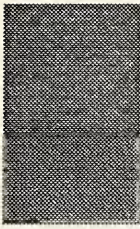
National Computer Systems Laboratory



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DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD

During the past year, the quest for computer system standards became a major force in the computer marketplace. New alliances and consortia were formed, restructuring the computer industry and stimulating a variety of "standard" solutions to pressing problems. Both vendors and users are promoting "open" systems that will allow computers manufactured by different vendors to communicate easily with one another and to use the same software.

Federal government requirements for open systems have been clear for many years. The Federal government carries out unique, complex, and critical information processing operations, and develops its computer systems in a competitive, multi-vendor environment. Standards are essential, both to achieve communication between different computers, and to manage multi-billion computer operations in a cost-effective way.

In 1988 the Secretary of Commerce approved two important Federal Information Processing Standards that will help the Federal government develop open systems -- the Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP), and the standard for Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments (POSIX). In developing these standards, NIST worked closely with vendors, users, and national and international standards organizations. Off-the-shelf commercial products implementing the standards are now, or will soon be, available to meet both Federal government and private sector requirements.

While these standards are important building blocks of open systems, they alone are not enough to achieve integrated systems with common functions and common interfaces. GOSIP is based on standard data communications protocols and on implementation agreements reached by the NIST Workshop for Implementors of OSI. It supports electronic mail and file transfer functions. POSIX provides initial functions needed by users of UNIX-type operating systems. We are continuing to revise and to extend these standards, adding functions needed by users.

Additional standards, implementation agreements, and methods for testing for conformance will be needed as computer and communications technology changes. Telecommunications standards, for example, are essential for global exchange of voice, text, data, and images. The North American ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) Users Forum which we organized this year brings users and vendors of ISDN systems together to develop agreements needed to assure interoperable systems based on standards. The workshop has made an excellent start in defining user requirements for both the public and private sectors.

A comprehensive strategy based on standards will be essential for future government information processing activities. Taking the lead, the Department of Defense (DoD), for example, has adopted a systems architecture for its Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (CALS) program. DoD plans to acquire technical data in digital form for weapon systems entering production in 1990 and beyond. Working with NIST and with industry, DoD has developed a framework of standards that support the automated interchange of technical information.

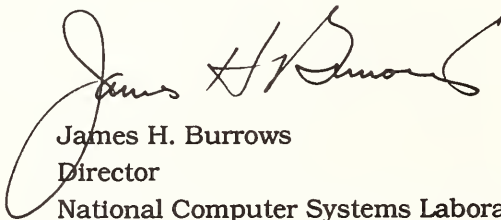
We are developing the Applications Portability Profile (APP) as an overall systems architecture. The APP defines a system of non-proprietary standards for hardware, operating system software, utility software, data formats and representations, and programming languages. Systems based on the APP will be able to exchange information and share complex, expensive software. Our work during the past year in support of open systems is discussed in this report.

The new consortia and cooperative ventures that started this year are healthy signs that standards are part of the strategies of many users and vendors. Open systems will give users better control over their information system investments and will expand vendor markets for software and systems.

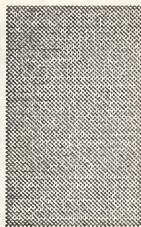
This past year marked the beginning of a new emphasis on computer security within the Federal government. The Computer Security Act of 1987 reaffirmed NIST responsibilities for developing standards and guidelines to protect the security and privacy of unclassified information processed by Federal computers. The legislation also established new requirements for agencies to develop computer security plans and to conduct computer security awareness training. Our initial efforts to implement the Act are discussed in this report.

We have had a very productive year, and are encouraged by the new interest in standards. While we are beginning to find solutions to information systems problems, many technical challenges must be addressed. Methods are needed for improved connectivity and interoperation of automated systems to enable organizations to put information technology to practical use and to increase productivity. At the same time, we must develop cost-effective methods for identifying and removing threats to the security and confidentiality of data, and to the availability of processing services.

It is clear that solutions cannot be only "government" solutions, but must be broadly based to benefit both government and industry.



James H. Burrows
Director
National Computer Systems Laboratory



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OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS LABORATORY

The National Computer Systems Laboratory (NCSL) develops standards, provides technical assistance, and conducts research for computers and related telecommunications systems. The work of the Laboratory is carried out under authority of the Brooks Act (P.L. 89-306) and the Computer Security Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-235). NCSL's technical expertise and standards contributions support principal goals of the Department of Commerce to improve Federal government and private sector use of computer and telecommunications technology by increasing the reliability and capability to process information safely and correctly. The Computer Security Act strengthens and reaffirms NCSL's role in developing standards and guidelines to protect sensitive information in Federal computer systems. Specifically, the law assigns to NCSL a leadership role in computer security through research, the development of standards and guidelines, the establishment of security plans by operators of Federal computer systems, and mandatory periodic security awareness training in Federal agencies.

Organizationally, NCSL consists of five technical divisions: Information Systems Engineering Division, Systems and Software Technology Division, Computer Security Division, Systems and Network Architecture Division, and Advanced Systems Division. In FY1988, our staffing resources included 206 full-time-equivalent employees of which 75.7% were professional and technical staff and 24.3% were administrative support personnel. Most of our professional staff were computer scientists, computer specialists, electrical engineers, and mathematicians. In addition to our NIST staff, about 34 research associates, guest scientists, and faculty appointments were involved in collaborative research with NCSL.

Funding for FY1988 consisted of \$9.0 million from the NIST Congressional appropriation (STRS), including \$.9 million in NIST-supported competency funding; and \$11.5 million in reimbursable funds, mostly from other Federal agencies for direct technical assistance. NCSL provided reimbursable technical support to about 35 different organizations in government and industry. The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, and the Internal Revenue Service are representative of the agencies which utilized the resources of NCSL to solve technical problems in computer security, hardware and software engineering, and the development of test procedures and methods.

Standards significantly enhance the effective and widespread use of computer technology by promoting the integration of hardware, software, and communication networks and by facilitating the exchange of information. Standards are also essential for the protection of data from misuse or destruction; the current focus on computer security in government and industry promotes the development of standards for protecting access to and use of sensitive information.

NCSL continued to make major contributions to national and international standards development organizations to achieve these goals. Participation in voluntary industry standards-writing committees assures the development of standards that meet the requirements of the Federal government. Two major

standards which foster the interoperability of systems and portability of computer applications were approved by the Secretary of Commerce as Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) this year. As a result of NCSL's contribution to the development of these standards, the Federal government will achieve increased flexibility and reduced costs in the future acquisition and use of computer systems.

To support the development of standards for complex systems, NCSL continued its emphasis on laboratory-based technical activities. The development of tests and measurement methods to evaluate the conformance of products to standards remained a high priority, as well as technology transfer and technical assistance projects. The implementation of the Computer Security Act of 1987 continued with several large conferences, published training guidelines, and the establishment of the Computer and Telecommunications Security (CTS) Council. The CTS Council is a joint industry/government forum to focus private and public sector efforts in seeking solutions to computer security problems.

The dissemination of information on computer and related telecommunications technology is an essential part of the NCSL mission. Standards and guidelines are published as FIPS. In 1988, approximately 25 new and revised FIPS were published as well as about 40 other reports. Included are 19 computer-related telecommunications standards now within the scope of NCSL as a result of the Computer Security Act of 1987. Fourteen computer-related telecommunications standards formerly the responsibility of the General Services Administration were redesignated as FIPS; five additional telecommunications standards were approved by the Secretary of Commerce this year. More than 120 FIPS and several hundred other reports are currently available to government and industry covering many aspects of computer utilization and standards implementation.

NCSL shares technology and information with government and industry through conferences, workshops, presentations, and briefings as well as publications. In 1988, NCSL presented workshops on computer security, the Portable Operating System Interface for Unix (POSIX) standard and the Applications Portability Profile (APP), and Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) as well as other relevant issues. Staff members participated in hundreds of talks and briefings to Federal officials as well as user groups (see the Appendix for details) and other professional societies.

Electronic bulletin boards are another means by which NCSL shares information with computer users with dial-up capabilities. NCSL operates electronic bulletin boards in the following areas: microcomputers and computer security; data management; Open System Interconnection standards; and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). See the Appendix of this report for details on electronic bulletin boards.

Technical highlights of our Laboratory are described in the following sections of this report.



INFORMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Information Systems Engineering Division works in the areas of data administration, data management technology, computer graphics, and software standards validation. As in past years, standards development activities and technical support for other Federal agencies were significant in 1988.

Data Administration.

After eight years of support and assistance from NCSL, the Information Resource Dictionary System (IRDS) became an American National Standard in October when it received final approval from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The IRDS is a software system that records, stores, and processes information about an organization's data and data processing resources. The new standard will enable organizations to improve productivity by identifying information resources including computer programs that can be shared within the organization. IRDS is expected to be approved as a Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) early in 1989.

NCSL released an updated and enhanced version of the IRDS prototype software which it developed. There are now over 90 users of this software in Federal agencies, private industry, academia, and several foreign countries. In March, NCSL conducted the FIPS Workshop on IRDS Applications, the eighth in a series of workshops for Federal agency personnel. In addition, NCSL finalized a Research Associate agreement with the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory to further the development and practical utilization of the IRDS. Finally, NCSL established a formal working relationship with the Defense Logistics Agency to further the development of specifications and facilities to exchange information between information resource dictionaries.

Several IRDS documents were published in 1988, including *A Technical Overview of the Information Resource Dictionary System (Second Edition)* (NBSIR 88-3700) and *Using the Information Resource Dictionary System Command Language (Second Edition)* (NBSIR 88-3701). Also published was NBS Special Publication 500-152, *Guide to Information Resource Dictionary System Applications: General Concepts and Strategic Systems Planning*. This guide explains how an Information Resource Dictionary can be used to support information management activities throughout the life cycle of a system.

Data Management Technology.

To improve the use of data management technology, research focused on the development of programming languages, tools, and conformance tests for database systems. A distributed database management system is a collection of centralized database management systems that are connected via a communications network and integrated in their operations. As a result, collections of data can be used at various sites to support the database management system or other applications. The *Guide to Distributed Database Management* assists managers in evaluating distributed database management technology for their individual environments, and in planning for an orderly migration to distributed processing. Issued as NBS Special Publication 500-154, the guide discusses the characteristics of distributed database management systems, architectural alternatives, and the benefits, problems, and requirements for these systems.

NCSL developed the first Structured Query Language (SQL) test suite to help users and vendors determine compliance with FIPS 127, Database Language SQL. The SQL test suite contains six different test types utilizing three programming languages: COBOL, Fortran, and C. First available to the public this year through a licensing arrangement with NCSL, the test suite may be obtained in various formats on magnetic tape and diskette.

A Knowledge-Based System for Physical Database Design reports on research in building a knowledge-based system for the solution of very difficult physical database design problems. Published as NBS Special Publication 500-151, the report describes a design system which processes large, multi-entity, logical database designs having complex workload requirements and identifies near-optimal designs for physical storage and access of the data. The system is implemented in Lisp.

NCSL completed a prototype expert system to select data sources from chemical information databases. An "Automated Advisor" conducts a dialogue with end-users and, based on their requirements, recommends a list of data sources from different chemical information databases. The system is described in detail in *A Prototype Expert System: An Automated Advisor to Select Data Sources From Chemical Information Databases* (NBSIR 88-3689).

Under an interagency agreement, NCSL assisted the National Archives and Records Administration in developing an Archives policy for the preservation of electronic records. Based on national and international standards, the policy addresses the efficient and reliable transfer of database information, graphics, text, and technical documents of historical value from the creating agencies to the National Archives for safekeeping and availability to historians.

Computer Graphics.

NCSL continued to support the development and implementation of national and international standards in computer graphics. The Graphical Kernel System (GKS) was the first FIPS for computer graphics systems as well as being a national and international voluntary standard. A conformance test service was developed for GKS which determines if commercial implementations of GKS adhere to the standard. A contract was awarded to the National Computing Centre in the United Kingdom to perform on-site testing of GKS implementations.

Co-sponsored with Eurographics, NCSL hosted a meeting of twenty-five experts on graphics standards to discuss the impact of the computer graphics metafile (CGM) standard (FIPS 128) in a variety of environments. The meeting was the first in an international series to bring together graphics experts to discuss graphics standards. In addition, NCSL assisted 12 companies in preparing for the National Computer Graphics Association's Systems Integration Event held in March, 1988. Twelve different software systems were successfully demonstrated in NCSL's Computer Graphics Laboratory using the CGM standard.

The CGM application profile was updated for the Department of Defense's (DoD) Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support (CALS) project, an ongoing technical assistance effort. NCSL, and other units in NIST, continue to assist DoD in selecting and implementing the standards necessary to achieve a more reliable, cost-effective weapons system and supporting technical information. The standards have been published in *MIL-STD-1840A, Automated*

Interchange of Technical Information. NCSL also developed a proposal to add CALS requirements to the national and international CGM standard.

To improve portability of graphics application programs among different manufacturers' computer systems, the Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics System (PHIGS) standard was approved and published as FIPS 153. PHIGS adopts a voluntary industry standard which specifies the control and data interchange between an application program and its graphics support system. The standard provides a set of functions and programming language bindings for the definition, display, and modification of two- or three-dimensional (3D) graphical data. NCSL also completed a design for a test suite to evaluate conformance of PHIGS implementations.

Software Standards Validation.

NCSL continued to provide validation services for testing compilers (programming language processors) for conformance to FIPS programming language standards and Federal Information Resources Management Regulations (FIRMR). Compilers which are tested and meet the FIPS and FIRMR requirements are issued a certificate of validation. Validation services are provided for COBOL (FIPS 21-2), Fortran (FIPS 69-1), BASIC (FIPS 68-1), Pascal (FIPS 109) and Ada (FIPS 119). During FY 1988, NCSL provided validation service to 42 private-sector companies and one Government agency, performing a total of 134 validations. The total number of compilers with a current validation certificate as of September 30, 1988 is 316; NCSL publishes a quarterly Certified Compiler List of compilers with validation certificates.

NCSL developed a proposed FIPS on *Conformance Testing Policy and Procedures*. The draft policy and procedures were discussed at the International Symposium on Testing for Conformance to Information Technology (IT) Standards held in May.

To facilitate the worldwide conformance testing effort, NCSL sponsored an International Workshop on Harmonizing Conformance Testing of Programming Language Standards. Experts from Japan, England, France, Germany, and the United States participated in the workshop. The participants represented conformance testing programs for the COBOL, Fortran, BASIC, Pascal, Ada, MUMPS, GKS, and SQL standards. The workshop focused on key issues surrounding mutual recognition of test methods, test reports, and validation certificates.



SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Providing assistance to Federal consumers of commercial information system products and services is the goal of this Division; program areas covered were software engineering and office systems engineering. Technical activities of the Division during 1988 included the following:

Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments (POSIX).

For the past several years, NCSL has been working with vendors, users, and voluntary standards organizations to advance the implementation and use of the standard on Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments (POSIX). NCSL has been assisting the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) in developing the standard, which has also been proposed as an international standard. Since POSIX promotes the portability of software applications, Federal agencies will benefit with reduced costs and increased flexibility when the standard is used in systems acquisition.

Issued as Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 151, the POSIX standard was adopted on an interim basis to enable the Federal government to use the POSIX specification in procurements and in developing systems for applications portability. FIPS 151 adopts Draft 12 of the IEEE standard for POSIX. A FIPS adopting the final voluntary standard specifications for POSIX will be proposed when those specifications are completed.

As currently defined, POSIX is a crucial first step in providing a vendor-independent interface specification between an application program and an operating system. Additional interface specifications are needed to extend the POSIX standard to support source code portability for a wide range of applications across many different computer system architectures and operating systems. NCSL is supporting the development of these extensions in IEEE standards committees, and working with users and vendors to implement in products.

NCSL completed the development of the POSIX Conformance Test Suite (NBS-PCTS), a test suite that will be used to test conformance of operating system environments to the POSIX FIPS. Contributing to the development of the test suite were AT&T, Hewlett Packard, IBM, Perennial, and X/OPEN who provided test suite source code for use as reference in building the test suite. NCSL is continuing to develop tests for functions in the extended POSIX standard, which will provide an interactive interface for users to control processing. IBM and Mindcraft, Inc. have assisted NCSL in this endeavor. The extended POSIX standard, along with other standards for advanced utilities, system administration, and terminal interfaces, will provide the broader functionality needed to support source code portability for a wide range of applications across many different systems.

Applications Portability Profile (APP).

The ability to move or port an application from one operating system environment to another is becoming increasingly important for cost-effective computing. In addition to a fully extended POSIX standard, there is a need for an architectural approach to applications portability. NCSL is working with industry and users to produce the needed specifications for both the extended POSIX and an Applications Portability Profile (APP). The APP will be a group of standard elements including database management, data interchange, network

services, user interfaces, and programming languages. NCSL conducted three workshops in 1988 to discuss the APP and the POSIX standard; two additional workshops are planned for 1989.

Electronic Publishing.

Since its completion in October 1987, NCSL's Electronic Publishing Laboratory has been used to assist Federal agencies in the selection and use of publishing systems and to assess the capabilities and limitations of different publishing technologies. Equipment and software for the laboratory are loaned by the manufacturer; as new products become available, the laboratory configuration is changed to include these products. The laboratory's network configurations and processing systems range from personal computers and workstations to minicomputers, printing systems, and software tools for document preparation, publishing, and interchange.

In the past year, more than 300 visitors from government, industry, and foreign countries visited the facility for demonstrations of the multi-vendor electronic publishing systems. Laboratory demonstrations focus on electronic publishing and the role of standards in electronic document processing and interchange.

Office Document Exchange Standards.

NCSL continued to support the development of standards for the interchange of documents. Many years of collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization, Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone, European Computer Manufacturers Association, and other organizations led to development of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) and the Office Document Architecture (ODA) standards.

A FIPS approved this year by the Secretary of Commerce should help Federal agencies to improve their communications with publishing organizations. The new SGML standard provides a common way for defining markup languages so documents can be transferred from author to publisher in a standardized format. By providing a coherent and unambiguous syntax for describing the elements within a document, SGML promotes the portability of unformatted textual data among different installations and processing systems.

Developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) with assistance from NCSL, the SGML standard is already being used by the Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (CALS) program of the Department of Defense to develop a military specification. NCSL provides technical support for this endeavor. In addition, NCSL developed the first set of conformance tests for SGML; ISO and ANSI are considering using these tests for their own test suites.

NCSL collaborated on a project to define a testing methodology and tools for the ODA and Interchange Standard (ISO 8613). The National Computing Centre, United Kingdom, and the Department of Communications, Canada also contributed to the Testing ODA Conformance (TODAC) project. NCSL contributed to the development of the ODA standard which provides a logical structure for the content of an office document, enabling documents to be revised, processed, and interchanged without changing the structure.

A Document Application Profile (DAP) for the ODA standard was developed through the NIST Workshop for Implementors of OSI. The DAP is a functional

subset of ODA that includes a conformance statement for ODA implementations and facilitates interoperability between ODA implementors.

Software Maintenance.

NCSL published a new guideline which provides assistance to Federal agencies in improving the quality of the software that they acquire and develop. FIPS 132, *Guideline for Software Verification and Validation Plans*, adopts an ANSI/IEEE standard which NCSL helped to develop. The specifications provide uniform and minimum requirements for the format and content of software verification and validation plans. FIPS 132 will help agencies improve their software through early error detection and correction, enhanced reliability, improved management attention to the software process, improved assessment of proposed changes and their consequences, and improved user acceptance. In December, NCSL reported on the new guideline at a workshop on the NASA Software Assurance and Management Program, a program to assist NASA managers in acquiring large software systems that are safe, reliable, and easily maintained.

NCSL continued its support of FEDMAIN during 1988. FEDMAIN is an inter-agency user group for the exchange of information on software maintenance issues. At the eighth FEDMAIN Workshop held in January 1988, a new task force was formed for the assessment, selection, and support of software maintenance. Comprised of fourteen representatives of government, academic, and industry organizations, the task force initiated as its first project a survey of the FEDMAIN members' organizations to determine how software tools are used. More than 500 senior management officials and other software managers in the Federal government responded to the survey as well as counterparts in industry, state and local governments, and utilities. Results of the survey have been published as *Assessment on the Selection, Acquisition, and Use of Software Maintenance Tools*. The tool survey will help users make needed assessments to determine what tools are required and to evaluate the ability of these tools to satisfy stated requirements.

In March, NCSL contributed to COMPSTAN '88 which focused on the impact of standards on the development of computer technology and practice. A NCSL staff member chaired the conference, which was sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Papers, presentations, and panel sessions covered standards issues related to specific areas as well as general topics concerning the development, management, and use of standards.

Co-sponsored by NCSL and the Washington Chapter of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), the 27th Annual Technical Symposium was held in June, 1988. This year's theme was "Productivity: Progress, Prospects, and Payoff." Thirty-four speakers discussed software processes, tools, and standards.



COMPUTER SECURITY DIVISION

In January, 1988, the Computer Security Act of 1987 became law. Much of the activity of the Division this year focused on implementing the new legislation and meeting requirements of the law in the following areas:

Training.

NCSL worked closely with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to develop a regulation for the Federal government, which was issued on July 13, 1988 as 5 CFR Part 930. NCSL developed draft *Computer Security Training Guidelines* which describe which Federal employees require training and what training they should receive. The guidelines specify training content areas for specific target audiences including users, managers, and executives; training guides for these target audiences were developed and distributed at computer security workshops.

NCSL hosted two workshops designed to assist Federal agencies and contractor personnel to meet the requirements of the new law. In July, a one-day workshop cosponsored by NCSL, OPM, and the National Security Agency (NSA) focused on explaining provisions of the Computer Security Act. A two-day conference in October covered the implementation of training programs to improve computer security awareness as well as the development of computer security plans to protect systems that contain sensitive information.

Computer Security Plans.

The Computer Security Act specifies that Federal agencies must develop a computer security plan for each system that processes sensitive information and submit plans to NCSL and NSA for review by January 8, 1989. NCSL and NSA assisted the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in developing Bulletin No. 88-16 which provides guidance on the preparation and submission of security plans. Detailed plans were formulated to establish a joint NCSL/NSA team to review the submitted plans.

Advisory Board.

As mandated by the legislation, NCSL established the Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board. The Board will identify technical, administrative, and physical safeguard issues in computer security, advise NIST and the Secretary of Commerce on privacy and security concerns in the Federal computing community, and report findings to OMB, NSA, and Congress. The membership of the advisory board will be selected according to guidelines in the Computer Security Act to achieve a balance between government and the private sector. An initial meeting is expected to be held in early 1989.

Cooperative Industry/Government Activities.

NCSL established a joint industry/government forum to focus private and public sector efforts in seeking solutions to computer security problems. The new Computer and Telecommunications Security (CTS) Council, composed of about 30 experts from the public and private sectors, seeks to improve existing technologies and to develop new strategies for protecting sensitive, important but unclassified information. The Council met initially in April; a second meeting in September refined issues and planned future activities. Work groups meet between Council meetings, develop studies and recommendations, and report back to the Council. Work groups address issues such as network security, data integrity, physical security, audit methods, and future technology.

Technical Activities.

Good risk management techniques are essential for carrying out the Computer Security Act's emphasis on "cost-effective" privacy and security. The risk management process enables computer users to analyze their information assets, threats, and vulnerabilities, to determine the measure of risk, and to select cost-effective safeguards for reducing the risks. NCSL's Risk Management Laboratory is used for research to improve tools, techniques, and guidance needed for risk management, and serves as a focal point for assisting Federal agencies in the selection and use of commercial risk management software. NCSL contributed to efforts to improve risk management methods through participation in the first Computer Security Risk Management Model Builders Workshop.

NCSL established a Secure Data Network System (SDNS) Protocol Laboratory to test and demonstrate network security protocols. SDNS was developed by the National Security Agency (NSA) in 1985. Based on the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) computer network model, SDNS incorporates NSA-developed cryptography into two families of products. To date seven documents have resulted from the SDNS project specifying security services and protocols for user data as well as supportive services, including key management and access control. NSA released two of these documents to NCSL for use in its developmental activities in these areas. NCSL is considering reviewing and adopting SDNS security protocols as Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) as they become available for public review.

In response to a need produced by the widespread use of computers for activities such as payroll and accounts receivable, a guide to auditing the system development life cycle of an automated information system was issued as Special Publication 500-153, *Guide to Auditing for Controls and Security: A System Development Life Cycle Approach*. Developed in cooperation with the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), the guide provides assistance to auditors, security reviewers, and quality assurance personnel in auditing a system for controls and security. The guide was developed over a four-year period with participation by auditing, security, and computer experts from government and the private sector.

A publication describing the validation system developed at NCSL to test message authentication devices for conformance to data authentication standards was issued this year. Special Publication 500-156, *Message Authentication Code (MAC) Validation System: Requirements and Procedures*, draws on work that was done for the Department of the Treasury. The MAC uses data encryption techniques to protect against accidental and intentional modification of data that is transmitted between computer systems. NCSL is assisting Treasury in using message authentication to protect electronic fund transfers.

Another publication completed this year is Special Publication 500-157, *Smart Card Technology: New Methods for Computer Access Control*. This research report describes the essential characteristics of smart cards and how these cards may be used to authenticate the users of modern computer networks. Smart cards with computation capabilities can be used in both user-to-host and host-to-user authentication processes.

The Key Management Validation System (KMVS) developed by NCSL successfully validated a device for conformance to an industry standard for Financial Institution Key Management (Wholesale), ANSI X9.17. This standard gives rules and protocols for manual and automatic key distribution used for encryption and message authentication in point-to-point and key center environments. Developed under Department of the Treasury sponsorship over a two-year period, the KMVS tests the electronic distribution of keys in a point-to-point environment; the device was validated using a restricted set of options appropriate for Federal government use.

Standards Activities. This year NCSL continued to contribute to the development of voluntary industry standards for protecting financial data transmitted through networks. As in the past, the Division has actively participated in the work of the financial industry's standards committees.

The recent approval of FIPS 151 for POSIX (Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments) emphasizes the necessity for security features as new standards are developed. To help extend security controls to POSIX systems, NCSL has taken a leadership role in the voluntary standards committee (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers P1003.6) that is developing POSIX security standards.



SYSTEMS AND NETWORK ARCHITECTURE DIVISION

NCSL continued its work with the public and private sectors in support of national and international standardization of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). OSI networks permit equipment and systems from different manufacturers to interoperate. Major OSI developments in FY 1988 include:

GOSIP. The Secretary of Commerce approved the Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP) as Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 146. GOSIP defines a common set of data communication protocols which enable systems developed by different vendors to interoperate and enable the users of different applications on these systems to exchange information. The new standard adopts OSI protocols which were developed by international standards organizations, primarily the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Consultative Committee on International Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT). GOSIP is based on agreements reached by vendors and users of computer networks participating in the NIST Workshop for Implementors of OSI.

The NIST Workshop for Implementors of OSI met four times in 1988. The workshop is an open forum where implementors and users of OSI products reach specific agreements concerning the protocols, subsets, and options to be implemented. The workshop is organized as a set of special interest groups (SIGs) addressing such subjects as the lower and upper OSI layers, electronic mail, file transfer, virtual terminal, security, office document interchange, directory services, and network management. The output of this workshop is a documented set of agreements that facilitate the implementation of interoperable OSI products. Several groups have adopted the workshop output as the basis for functional profiles, including the Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP) and the Technical and Office Protocols (TOP). Workshop agreements are the second step in achieving compatible, interoperable products. The agreements follow the writing of the standards themselves. Testing of products for interoperability is also essential.

GOSIP will assist Federal government agencies in acquiring computer network and communications systems that support electronic mail and file transfer applications over a variety of local- and wide-area networks. The GOSIP standard will be required for the acquisition of products and services to be obtained in 1990. Technical implementation agreements for additional applications including virtual terminal, directory services, and transaction processing are under development for inclusion in future versions of GOSIP.

Enterprise Networking Event.

NCSL contributed to a major demonstration of computer system interconnectivity at the Enterprise Networking Event (ENE) held in Baltimore on June 5-8, 1988. Sponsored by the MAP/TOP Users Group and the Corporation for Open Systems, the ENE featured a demonstration of more than 100 systems developed by different manufacturers exchanging information through networks based on OSI standards. NCSL staff members chaired technical sessions and presented technical papers as well as demonstrating a gateway processor system developed for the Department of Defense.

OSINET. Established by NCSL, OSINET is a cooperative government/industry research network which is expediting the development and use of commercial OSI products. OSINET currently has 25 participants and nodes in California, Arizona, Minnesota, Michigan, Washington, Maryland, and Massachusetts, as well as the U.K., France, Spain, Sweden, and Australia. As the membership of OSINET expands, additional nodes will be established.

OSINET was used to test products for interoperability prior to their demonstration at the Enterprise Networking Event. The use of the network for remote testing of OSI protocols helped to save time and resources for the organizations taking part in the ENE. In preparing for earlier OSI demonstrations, participants had to gather in one place, and wait their turns to test against one another. OSINET participants were able to conduct interoperability tests with each other without leaving their offices. Although created primarily for vendor interoperability testing, OSINET was also used by government and private sector users to assess the applicability of OSI to the needs of their organizations, to monitor the progress of OSI products, and to acquire practical experience in using OSI technology.

Network Management. Research and technical support activities centered on the identifying of functional requirements of network management systems and supporting the development of standards for network management. As networks become large and complex, management of functions such as fault, configuration, accounting, performance, and security is a challenging technical task. Proprietary systems provide these tools for a single vendor's products, but not for multi-vendor open systems.

NCSL supported the development of network management standards by national and international standards organizations, and worked within the NIST Workshop for Implementors of OSI to develop interim solutions that fulfill both present and short-term future requirements for network management systems that can be used for multi-vendor networks.

Laboratory research focused on development, integration, and evaluation of network management services and protocols, and was supported in part by the Department of Defense. Research results were provided to standards writers, industry, and the OSI workshop to support the development of standards and appropriate workshop agreements.

Support for Other Federal Agencies. Under contract to the Defense Communications Agency, NCSL completed Phase 1 of the OSI directory prototype implementation. These specifications are expected to be approved as international standards. Directory services protocols provide basic name to attribute mapping, searching, and browsing facilities for OSI networks. Connecting the prototype directory to the NCSL-developed Department of Defense (DoD)/OSI electronic mail gateway demonstrated the practical application of the protocols; this work will continue in 1989 as NCSL develops a strategy for the Department of Defense to make the transition to the OSI directory protocols.

Funded by the Department of the Air Force, NCSL developed a draft statement entitled *Directory Service Functional Requirements*. Completed in May 1988, this document identifies the minimal requirements of directory services for inclusion into GOSIP. It has been distributed to a number of government agencies and other groups for information and comment.

The Defense Communications Agency and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency funded a cooperative project involving the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Wisconsin at Madison, IBM, the Wollongong Group, the MITRE Corporation, the University College London, and NCSL. The group is developing software to implement OSI protocols running on a POSIX conformant version of the Berkeley UNIX operating system. POSIX, the standard for Portable Operating System Computing Environments, is a standard interface to UNIX-like operating systems.

The software developed by the project will help organizations make the transition from DoD data communications protocols to OSI protocols which are based on international standards. The software includes file transfer, access, and management (FTAM), message handling systems (MHS), virtual terminal (VT), and directory services (DS) applications as well as a gateway allowing OSI and DoD file transfer and electronic mail users to interoperate.



ADVANCED SYSTEMS DIVISION

Activities in this Division focused on continued research in parallel processing performance, data storage technology, distributed systems, automated recognition methods including speech recognition, and Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN). Much of this research resulted from NCSL's continuing commitment to provide technical support to other Federal agencies.

Parallel Processing Performance Evaluation.

This work promotes the effective evaluation and efficient use of advanced multiprocessor computers by the Federal government. Investigations include exploring economical methods of instrumentation that perturb parallel processors very little, and designing coherent evaluations that reliably characterize the machines. As in past years, this effort was partially funded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). Major accomplishments include the following:

Three NCSL researchers received the prestigious R&D 100 award for the TRAc Measurement System (TRAMS). For use on a shared-memory multiprocessor, TRAMS is a hybrid measurement tool used to obtain trace measurement information. The TRAMS approach provides a hardware assist to the more traditional software approach to obtaining timestamps from the operating system at each event to be measured. This hardware assist reduces the artifact that is introduced in a test program and is a feasible and economical approach to providing measurement capabilities to a wide range of multiprocessors. Similar pre-processor measurement instrumentation (LTRAMS) was also developed; this system has been applied to a 16-processor loosely coupled multiprocessor.

The Resource Measurement System (REMS) is a hardware measurement tool used to obtain both trace measurement and resource utilization information. The REMS approach provides more detailed measurement information than does the TRAMS approach and introduces no artifact to the test program, but it does this at a significantly higher cost. When access to pertinent signals is restricted, the applicability of such a hardware tool is limited.

Research results on these two approaches were published as NBSIR 87-3663, *Recommended Instrumentation Approaches for a Shared-Memory Multiprocessor*.

A report entitled *Benchmarks to Supplant Export "FPDR" Calculations* (NBSIR 88-3795) was completed for the Office of Export Administration in the Department of Commerce. NCSL investigated the feasibility of replacing certain formulas used in computer export evaluations with performances on actual benchmark codes. A committee of experts from several national laboratories and NCSL reviewed the measures used in export control and recommended replacement tests for those currently in use.

Data Storage.

Established last year, the Federal CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory) technology evaluation laboratory provides a site where Federal users can evaluate CD-ROM hardware and retrieval systems. More than 25 CD-ROM disks and 6 CD-ROM players have been installed; NCSL solicited disk and equipment donations for the laboratory from the private sector in collaboration with SIG-CAT, a government-wide special interest group on CD-ROM technology. Other

available CD-ROM databases include library catalogs, journal indexes, zip code directories, dictionaries, and product catalogs. CD-ROM drives and interfaces include systems manufactured by Phillips, Toshiba, Hitachi, and Sony.

Under an interagency agreement with the National Archives and Records Administration, NCSL is developing a testing methodology that can be used to predict life expectancy of optical disk media. This methodology was initially applied to evaluating different kinds of optical digital data disks; results of this research will assist government managers in planning how long information may be stored on optical disk media without significant deterioration. Also being studied is the standardization of test methods for measuring media characteristics and for predicting life expectancy of the media.

Partially supported by industry, research continued on the computer-controlled system for producing computer magnetic tape Standard Reference Materials (SRMs). The system was expanded to provide the overwrite, resolution, and peak shift tests needed for the new draft proposed standards for computer magnetic tape.

An OSI Workshop Implementors Agreement was completed for the Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI), a 100-Mbit/s fiber optic local area network standard. In addition, a verification test script was prepared for FDDI Media Access Control (MAC) using a special programming language for verification tests called TTCN.

Distributed Systems.

NCSL assisted the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in developing the Citator Information System, a nationwide information retrieval system. In addition to completing an Analysis of Requirements for the system, NCSL designed the architecture for the system and developed a system prototype. NCSL is concurrently evaluating a prototype of the Automated Examination System Technical Architecture for the IRS. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) supported standards work on the Transaction Processing Protocol being done in subcommittees of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO). To assist this effort, NCSL contributed a 90-page formal description of the protocol which was made an annex to the Draft Proposal for the protocol. DLA also supported standards work in the Open Distributed Processing Reference Model being done by ANSI and ISO with NCSL assistance.

Automated Recognition.

NCSL continued to support the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in developing standards for automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS). A new standard for benchmarking the performance of AFIS was approved and published as ANSI/IAI 1-1988. The standard defines tests to measure the relative performance of AFIS. In the development of this standard, the canvass method was used to demonstrate consensus approval of interested parties. A glossary of automated fingerprint identification terms and acronyms is in the final approval process. The FBI is expected to adopt as its requirement a new draft standard for image quality of live-scan fingerprint images; studies on the performance of the FBI's fingerprint image scanner equipment were published as NBSIR 88-3831, *AFIS Performance Evaluation Tests*.

Sponsored in part by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), research in speech recognition technology continued in cooperation

with academia and the private sector. In 1988, NCSL initiated cooperative research programs with AT&T Bell Laboratories and IBM involving sharing speech database material and evaluating the performance of state-of-the-art technology. NCSL's research involves the design and development of test procedures and other materials for the DARPA Speech Recognition Program. The test materials developed by NCSL are for use in evaluating the performance of speech recognition systems and include the development of speech database test materials and the use of an automated system for scoring speech software. Also developed were tests using a carefully specified test protocol.

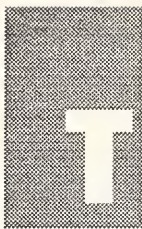
Integrated Services Digital Networks.

NCSL continued its multi-year project to investigate standards and test methods for Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN). ISDN is a new telecommunications technology that makes it possible to send and receive voice, data, and image signals simultaneously over digital telephone networks. NCSL recently established the North American ISDN User's (NIU) Forum to create a strong user voice in the implementation of ISDN. The Forum consists of two workshops: one for ISDN users and one for ISDN implementors. The ISDN User's Workshop (IUW) identifies user applications for ISDN; the ISDN Implementor's Workshop (IIW) develops Application Profiles and Implementation Agreements to support IUW-defined Application Requirements. The IUW is organized into six industry groups: Manufacturing, Process, Service, Financial, Computing and Telecommunications, and Government. The IIW is organized into Working Groups (WGs) including an Applications Analysis WG, Application Demonstration and Promotion WG, Conformance Testing WG, and a number of expert WGs.

Initial meetings of the IUW and IIW focused on the development of procedures for processing Application Requirements, Application Profiles, and Implementation Agreements. A joint meeting of the IUW and IIW was held in September in St. Louis, MO with 100 users and 200 implementors attending. At this meeting the IUW formally approved 35 Application Requirements to submit to the IIW; these applications were sponsored by user organizations from government, industry, and academia.

NCSL signed Memoranda of Understanding with NYNEX and Bell Communications Research to cooperate in the development of conformance test methods for ISDN technology. These activities will support voluntary standards activities and the rapid introduction of standardized ISDN telecommunications products. The work is being carried out in cooperation with the Lower Layers Special Interest Group within the Workshop for Implementors of OSI. Activities to be conducted under the agreements include the development of ISDN conformance testing principles and methodology and the selection and implementation of approved national and international test suites suitable for ISDN. The conformance tests and testing methods are needed to assure interoperability of equipment implementing ISDN.

NCSL worked with the Department of the Navy (NAVDAC) to develop an ISDN evaluation and conformance testing laboratory. The current standards efforts have focused on narrowband ISDN, but are being expanded to cover broadband transmissions.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In addition to the technical assistance projects discussed in division overviews, NCSL participated in the following activities:

■ NCSL published the results of a study on computerized vote-tallying. Sponsored by the Markle Foundation of New York City, the study addresses potential inaccuracy or fraud in the vote-tallying process, the difficulty of verifying results, the possibility of undiscoverable fraud, and the lack of knowledge and resources of election officials. *Accuracy, Integrity, and Security in Computerized Vote-Tallying* (NBS Spec. Pub. 500-158) recommends that accepted practices of internal control be applied to vote-tallying. Other recommendations include the use of certified software, review of software for integrity and logical correctness, dedicated software use and dedicated operation, more accurate ballot reading, elimination of pre-scored punched card ballots, improved vote-tallying systems that do not use ballots, and improved pre-election testing and partial manual recounting of ballots.

At a Workshop on Computer Security in Vote-Tallying at the National Election Conference in September, the results of the vote-tallying study were presented to state, city, and county election officials. NCSL will continue its work in this area, focusing on the application of computers to assuring the accuracy of voter registration and the ballot formation process.

■ NCSL continued its major technical assistance effort in support of the Department of Defense's (DoD) Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support (CALS) project. CALS is a concerted effort by DoD to automate the technical data used to support weapon systems throughout their life cycle. The goals of the program are reduced costs and more rapid exchange of technical information. NCSL assisted DoD in the identification, development, and implementation of CALS standards.

■ A project sponsored by the National Archives and Records Administration led to the development of policies for the preservation of electronic records. Based on national and international standards, the policy recommendations are intended to facilitate the successful transfer of historical documents and databases from Federal agencies to the Archives for future reference and safekeeping. NCSL developed a draft *Framework for the Transfer and Preservation of Electronic Records* which relates the use of various software standards to the procedures and processes used by the National Archives in the preservation of the records of the Federal government. NCSL also developed a prototype software package that facilitates the standard transfer and storage of electronic documents prepared under different document preparation packages.

■ A review of the Automated Patent System for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) was completed. Recommendations included improved planning for and implementation of hardware, software, and communications systems. The PTO has begun implementing recommendations to take full advantage of available technologies.

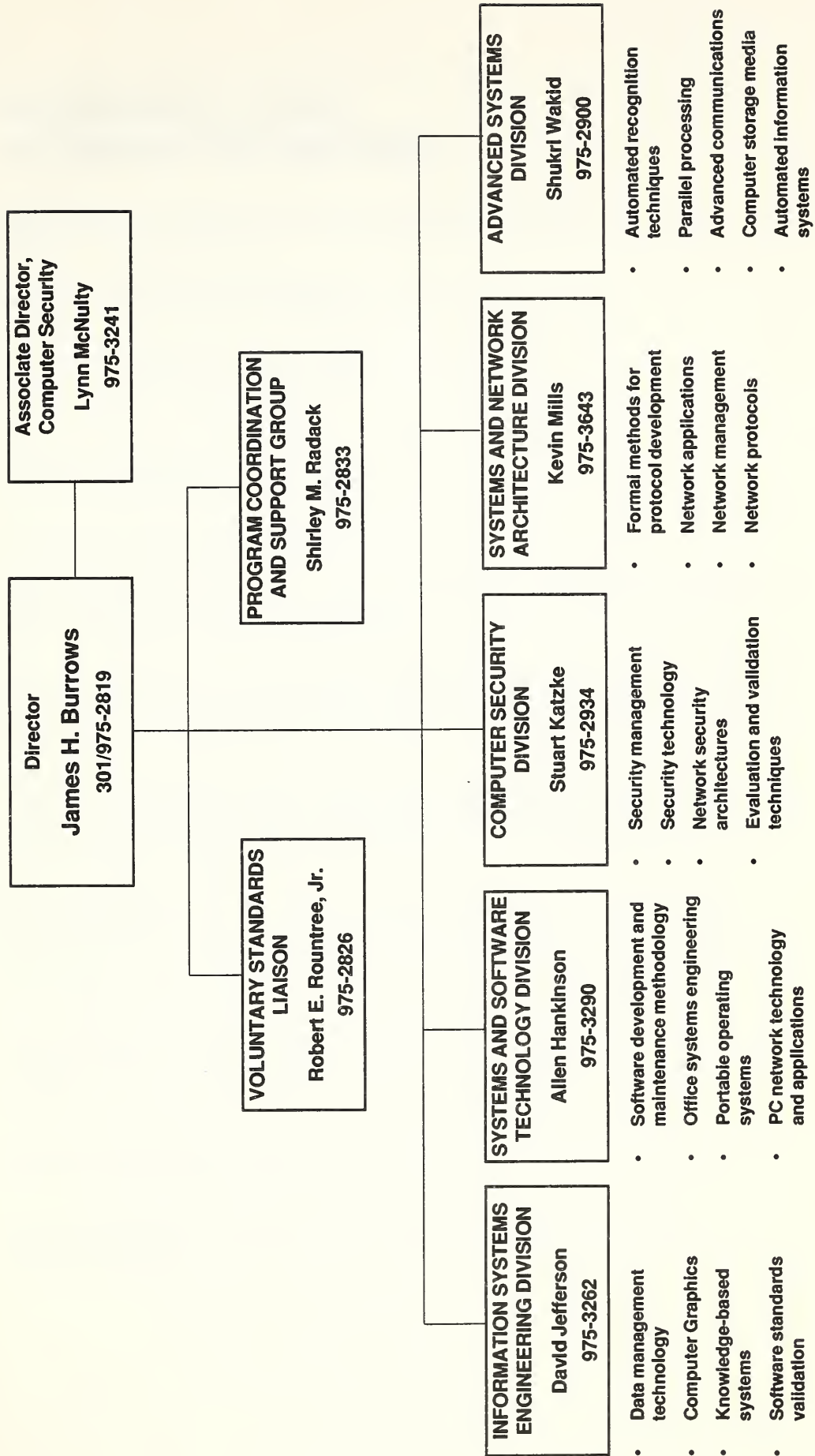
■ A plan was developed for the Naval Data Automation Command for naval base communications cable plants which support both voice telephone and digital data applications.

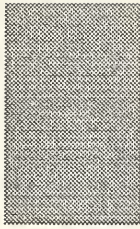
■ NCSL's Director served as a member of the General Services Administration's (GSA) Advisory Committee on the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS)2000 Procurement. The Committee was an important part of the process GSA has established to ensure that the selection of the FTS2000 contractors is fair to the companies competing for the government's business and that the government gets the best value for its money.

■ The Director also reviewed agency computer and telecommunications plans, including those of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense.

APPENDIX

National Computer Systems Laboratory





SELECTED STAFF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Department of Commerce awards for major contributions to Department programs were presented to:

Robert J. Carpenter - Gold Medal

Anthony V. Cincotta - Bronze Medal

Dana S. Grubb - Bronze Medal

Frankie E. Spielman - Bronze Medal

Michael A. Wallace - Bronze Medal

Dennis Branstad chairs the special interest group on computer security for the NIST Workshop for Implementors of OSI.

James H. Burrows, Director of NCSL, has been appointed to the User Advisory Council of X/OPEN and to the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Open Systems.

Robert J. Carpenter, **John W. Roberts**, and **Alan Mink** received the R&D 100 Award for the Trace Measurement System which helps measure the performance of multiprocessors.

Allen Hankinson, Chief of the Systems and Software Technology Division, chairs the IEEE P1003.0 working group developing standards for portability of applications software across heterogeneous computer architectures.

Robert Rountree has been elected Vice Chair of the JTC1 (Information Technology) Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to the American National Standards Institute.

Miles Smid chairs the Electronic Fund Transfers (EFT) Task Force subcommittee on cryptographic standards.

Dennis Steinauer chairs the IEEE P1003.6 working group developing POSIX security standards.



PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY STANDARDS COMMITTEES

NCSL staff members participate in more than 70 voluntary standards committees, including the following:

American National Standards Institute

Information Systems Standards Board (Chair)

T1 Telecommunications

X3 Information Processing Systems

International Advisory Committee

U.S. TAG for ISO/TC97/SC21

U.S. TAG for ISO/TC97/SC22

U.S. TAG for ISO/TC97/SC7

Standards Planning and Requirements Committee

Database System Study Group

ANSI/X3 technical committees for:

Data communications

Open systems interconnection

Computer graphics

COBOL

Data representation

Information resource and dictionary system

Digital magnetic tape

Flexible cartridges disk

Codes and character sets

Optical digital data disk

I/O Interface

Office systems

Database

Common Lisp

Integrated circuit cards

Data exchange

Text office and publishing systems

Credit and ID cards

Office and publishing systems

ANSI/X9 Technical Committee for Financial Systems

International Organization for Standardization technical committees for:

Text and office systems
Open systems interconnection
Optical digital data disk
Flexible magnetic media
Interconnection of equipment
Micrographics
Languages
Telecommunications and information exchange between systems

Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers

Standards Activities Board
Local area network standards
Operating systems
Operating systems interfaces
Computer Society Standards Activities Board
Portable operating system interface for computer environments (POSIX)
Software Engineering Standards
 Software reliability
 Software maintenance
 Configuration management
 Software quality metrics
 Software validation, verification, and testing
 Software lifecycle processes
 Software acquisition

Association of Information and Image Management

Conference on Data Systems Languages

European Computer Manufacturers Association technical committees

Exchange Carriers Standards Association

Federal COBOL Interpretations Committee

Federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Digital Cartography

Federal Telecommunications Standards Committee

International Association for Identification

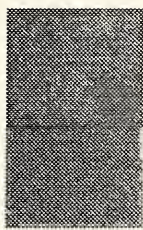
National Association of Photographic Manufacturers

U.S. Board on Geographic Names

**Consultative Committee on International Telegraph and Telephone
technical committee**

Data Communications Networks

NCSL staff members hold positions as officers, international representatives,
and technical advisors in 19 committees.



NCSL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES AND GUEST SCIENTISTS FY 1988

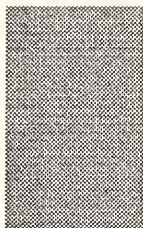
Guest Scientists and Research Associates 26

Organizations represented include:

Bell Communications Research
Digital Equipment Corp.
Institut National De Telecommunication, France
Institut De La Communication Parlee, France
Institute for Labour Hygiene, China
Institute for Computer Technology Academia Sinica, China
International Business Machines
International Computers Ltd., England
Jiaotong University, China
Manager Software Products
Mexico State University
Mindcraft
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan
Northeast University, China
People's Republic of China
Post-Telecommunications Science Research Institute, China
Tsinghua University, China
University of Bordeaux, France
Yanghee Chol, Korea

Faculty Appointments 8

Georgetown University
Stevens Institute of Technology
University of Delaware
University of Maryland
University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown



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Elizabeth Fong and Alan Goldfine, Editors
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By Martha M. Gray
SN 003-003-02758-8 \$3.25 Sep 1986
- 500-144 *Guidance on Software Package Selection*
Edited by Sheila Frankel
SN 003-003-02773-1 \$6.00 Nov 1986
- 500-145 *Programming Languages for Knowledge-Based Systems*
By John V. Cugini
SN 003-003-02783-9 \$4.00 Feb 1987
- 500-146 *Report on the NBS Software Acceptance Test Workshop*
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By Dolores R. Wallace and John C. Cherniavsky
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By Judith Newton
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- 500-150 *Stable Implementation Agreements for Open Systems Interconnection Protocols
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Workshop Chairman, Robert Rosenthal
PB 88-168331 \$24.95 Dec 1987
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By Christopher E. Dabrowski and David K. Jefferson
SN 003-003-02849-5 \$3.25 Apr 1988
- 500-152 *Guide to Information Resource Dictionary Applications:
General Concepts and Strategic Systems Planning*
By Margaret H. Law
SN 003-003-02865-7 \$8.00 Apr 1988
- 500-153 *Guide to Auditing for Controls and Security: A System Development Life Cycle
Approach*
Editor/Authors Zella G. Ruthberg, Bonnie Fisher-Wright, William E. Perry,
John Lainhart, James G. Cox, Mark Gillen, Douglas B. Hunt
SN 003-003-02856-8 \$13.00 Apr 1988
- 500-154 *Guide to Distributed Database Management*
By Elizabeth N. Fong and Bruce Rosen
SN 003-003-02848-7 \$1.75 Apr 1988
- 500-155 *Management Guide to Software Reuse*
By William Wong
SN 003-003-02858-4 \$2.00 Apr 1988

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SN 003-003-02887-8 \$2.75 Sept 1988
- 500-158 *Accuracy, Integrity, and Security in Computerized Vote-Tallying*
By Roy G. Saltman
SN 003-003-02883-5 \$7.50 Aug 1988
- 500-159 *Data Administration: Management and Practice - Proceedings of the First DAMA Symposium*
Judith J. Newton and Frankie E. Spielman, Editors
Available from GPO Oct 1988

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PB numbers - stocked by NTIS



OTHER NBS PUBLICATIONS FY 1987 - FY 1988

PUB. NUMBER	TITLE
NBSIR 87-3516	<i>Workshop on Factory Communications</i> By Robert Rosenthal April 1987 Order from NTIS
NBSIR 87-3536	<i>A Methodology for Broadband Token Passing Bus Interoperability Testing</i> By Robert Rosenthal and Dan Stokesberry April 1987 PB 87-195327 \$11.95
NBSIR 87-3559	<i>Annotated Bibliography on Reliable System Design</i> By W. McCoy, K. M. Roessing, and M. K. Ruhl May 1987 PB 88-109848 \$18.95
NBSIR 87-3566	<i>Final NBS Report for CALS, FY86</i> By Sharon Kemmerer May 1987 PB 88-11394 \$42.95
NBSIR87-3568	<i>On the Measurement of Fault-Tolerant Parallel Processors</i> By J. W. Roberts, A. Mink, and R. J. Carpenter June 1987 PB 87-208328 \$11.95
NBSIR 87-3580	<i>On Parallel Processing Benchmarks</i> By Gordon Lyon June 1987 Order from NTIS
NBSIR 87-3585	<i>Hardware-Assisted Multiprocessor Performance Measurements</i> By A. Mink, J. M. Draper, J. W. Roberts, R. J. Carpenter June 1987 PB 87-226908 \$9.95
NBSIR 87-3593	<i>A Survey of OSI Network Management Standards Activities (USAF)</i> By C. M. Chernick, K. Mills, R. Aronoff, J. Strauch June 1987 PB 88-110036 \$13.95
NBSIR 87-3627	<i>ICST-Performance Measurement Instrumentation for Multiprocessor Computers</i> By R. J. Carpenter August 1987 PB 88-112313 \$11.95

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PUB. NUMBER	TITLE
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NBSIR 88-3689	<i>A Prototype Expert System: An Automated Advisor to Select Data Sources From Chemical Information Databases</i> By Elizabeth N. Fong and Christopher Dabrowski January 1988 PB 88-164173 \$12.95
NBSIR 88-3700	<i>A Technical Overview of the Information Resource Dictionary System (Second Edition)</i> By Alan Goldfine and Patricia Konig February 1988 PB 88-163779 \$19.95
NBSIR 88-3701	<i>Using the Information Resource Dictionary System Command Language (Second Edition)</i> By Alan Goldfine February 1988 PB 88-169545 \$14.95
NBSIR 88-3709	<i>Reference Model for DBMS User Facility</i> By Elizabeth Fong February 1988 PB 88-169446 \$12.95
NBSIR 88-3726	<i>A Collection of Technical Studies Completed for the Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support (CALS) Program -- Fiscal Year 1987, (Vol. 1 of 4)</i> Sharon J. Kemmerer, Editor March 1988 PB 88-192752 \$38.95
NBSIR 88-3727	<i>A Collection of Technical Studies Completed for the Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support (CALS) Program -- Fiscal Year 1987, (Vol. 2 of 4)</i> Sharon J. Kemmerer, Editor March 1988 PB 88-192760 \$38.95

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NBSIR 88-3768	<i>Standards Conformance Testing: Issues and Activities</i> Sharon J. Kemmerer, Editor June 1988 PB 88-215645 \$14.95
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NBSIR 88-3823	<i>Ongoing Implementation Agreements for Open Systems Interconnection Protocols - Volume 1: Stable Virtual Terminal & Document Architecture and Interchange Format</i> Robert Rosenthal, Editor July 1988 PB 88-243183 \$19.95
NBSIR 88-3824	<i>Ongoing Implementation Agreements for Open Systems Interconnection Protocols - Volume 2: Continuing Agreements</i> Robert Rosenthal, Editor July 1988 PB 88-243175 \$14.95
NBSIR 88-3830	<i>The ICST-NBS Information Resource Dictionary System Command Language Prototype</i> By Alan Goldfine and Thomasin Kirkendall August 1988 PB 88-243159 \$14.95
NBSIR 88-3831	<i>AFRS Performance Evaluation Tests</i> By R. T. Moore, R. M. McCabe, and R. A. Wilkinson August 1988 Available from Advanced Systems Division

SN numbers - stocked by GPO
PB numbers - stocked by NTIS



PAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

September 1987 through October 1988

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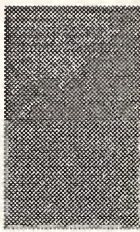
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CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

October 1987 through December 1988

1987

- October 5-8 Micrographics Standards Week; sponsored by Association for Information and Image Management
- October 5-9 OSI Implementors Workshop
- October 20-21 POSIX Implementors Workshop
- December 3 Systems Communicating With Systems; cosponsored by General Services Administration
- December 14-18 OSI Implementors Workshop

1988

- February 1-5 OSI Implementors Workshop
- February 25-26 & 29, ISO/TC97/SC21/WG3 Database
- March 1-4
- March 24-25 FIPS IRDS Users Workshop
- April 6-7 Computer and Telecommunications Security Council
- April 19-20 Workshop on Factory Communications; cosponsored by IEEE Industrial Electronics Society, IEEE Computer Society, and NIST
- April 25 NIST Workshop on Proposed Applications Portability Profile
- May 2-6 OSI Implementors Workshop
- May 17 Data Administration Management Association
- May 24-25 International Conference on Conformance Testing
- May 26 Electronic Data Interchange: Bringing It Together in Government
- June 2-3 Electronic Data Interchange Format (EDIF)/Computer-Aided Software Engineering (CASE)
- June 8-9 ISDN Users Workshop
- June 20 Open Systems Symposium; cosponsored by PRC, X-OPEN and NIST
- June 28-July 1 COMPASS '88; cosponsored by IEEE Computer Society Washington Chapter, NIST/NCSL, IEEE Washington Section

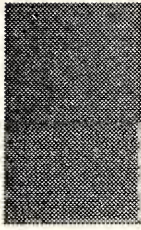
- July 8 Workshop on Implementation of Computer Security Act of 1987; cosponsored by NIST, Office of Personnel Management and National Security Agency
- July 19-21 ISDN Implementors Workshop
- August 22-26 OSI Implementors Workshop
- September 22-23 POSIX Workshop
- September 27-29 ISDN Users and Implementors Workshop
- October 5 POSIX Workshop
- October 11-14 Micrographics Standards Week; sponsored by Association for Information and Image Management
- October 13-14 Workshop on Implementation of Computer Security Act
- October 24-27 Conference on Software Maintenance 1988 (CSM-88); cosponsored by IEEE, DPMA, ACM-SIGSOFT, SMA, and AWC
- November 9-10 POSIX Workshop
- November 15 Digital Image Forum; cosponsored by Computer Sciences Corporation
- December 12-16 OSI Implementors Workshop



PLANNED CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

1989

- January 17-20 ISDN Users' and Implementors' Workshops
- January 24 POSIX Workshop
- January 25-27 Invitational Workshop on Data Integrity; cosponsored by IEEE Computer Society Technical Committee
- February 28-March 2 Software Defects: Prevention, Detection and Cure; cosponsored by National Security Industrial Association, National Aeronautics & Space Administration, Library of Congress, American Society for Quality Control, Society for Software Quality, American Institute of Aeronautics, and Electronics Industries Association
- March 1-2 GOSIP Users' Workshop
- March 13-15 Joint ISDN Users' Workshop and ISDN Implementors' Workshop of the North American ISDN Users' Forum
- March 13-17 OSI Implementors Workshop
- May 3 Data Administration Management Association Annual Symposium; cosponsored by National Capital Region DAMA and FEDMUG
- May 22 Applications Portability Profile (APP) Workshop
- June 12-16 OSI Implementors Workshop
- June 14-16 Joint ISDN Users' Workshop and ISDN Implementors' Workshop of the North American ISDN Users' Forum
- August 24 Interfaces: Systems and People Working Together; cosponsored with Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
- September 11-15 OSI Implementors Workshop
- November 1-2 Federal ShowCASE '89; cosponsored by IEEE Computer Society
- December 11-15 OSI Implementors Workshop



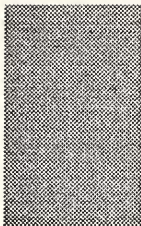
TALKS

During the past year, NCSL staff members presented papers and gave talks to a large number of external organizations, including the following:

- A ACM/NBS Annual Technical Symposium
American Meteorological Society/4th International Conference on Interactive and Information Processing Systems
American National Standards Institute
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society for Industrial Security
American Society for Information Science
American Voice Input/Output Society
Association for Computing Machinery
Association of Technical Information
Australian Information Technology Council
- B Bell Communications Research
Bureau of Printing and Engraving
- C CALS Workshops
Canadian USER/Group Annual Conference
Compass '88 Program Committee
Compass '88 Tutorial Committee
COMPASS Third Annual Conference on Computer Assurance
COMPSTAN '88
Computer and Network Security '88
Computer Networking Symposium
Computer Sciences Corporation
Computer Security Institute
Conference on Computer Standards
Corporation for Open Systems
County Clerks Association of the State of California
- D DARPA
Data Administration Management Association
Defense & Government Computer Graphics Conference
Department of Defense
Department of Health and Human Services
- E EDPAA 18th Annual Computer, Audit and Control Conference
EDP Auditors Association
EFOC/LAN
Eleventh International Fiber Optics and Local Area Networks Conference
Enterprise Networking Event
EPOC-LAN 88 Information Gatekeepers

- F Federal ADP Users Group
 - Federal Computer Conference
 - Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research
 - Federal Data Management Users Group
 - Federal Office Automation Conference
 - Federal Software Maintenance Group
 - Fourth International Conference on Modelling Techniques and Tools for Computer Performance Evaluation
- G George Washington University
- H Hawaii Intergovernmental Information Processing Council
- I IBM/DEC Users Conference
 - IEEE
 - IEEE Computer Society
 - IEEE Infocom Conference
 - IEEE/USAB Committee on Communications and Information Policy
 - Information Systems Security Association
 - Interagency Committee on Information Resources Management
 - Internal Revenue Service
 - International CODATA Conference
 - International Conference on Formal Description Techniques
 - International Data Corporation
 - International Symposium on Interoperable Information Systems
 - International Symposium on Protocol Specification, Testing and Verification
 - International Workshop on Computer-Aided Software Engineering
- L Los Alamos National Laboratory
- M MAP/TOP Users Group
 - Meadowbrook Workshop on Evaluation of High Performance Computers
 - MITRE Corp.
- N NASA Fourth Annual AIS Conference
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - National Archives and Records Administration
 - National Computer Graphics Association
 - National Computer Security Center
 - National Computer Security Conference
 - National Election Conference
 - National Institute for Software Quality and Productivity
 - National Security Industrial Association Software Quality and Reliability Committee
 - Naval Medical Command
 - NIST Workshop for Implementors/OSI
 - NIST Applications Portability Profile Workshop

- O Open Software Foundation
OSI Solutions for Today
- P Pittelli & Partners
POSIX Implementors Workshop
- S Sixth International Conference on Entity-Relationship Approach
Society of Manufacturing Engineers
Software Maintenance Conference
Software Management Workshop
Software Risk Management Conference
Symposium on Protocol Specification, Testing and Verification
Symposium on Reliable Distribution Systems
Syracuse University
- T Task Force on EP
- U UNIEXPO
United States Army Information Systems Software Center
United States Department of Agriculture (UNIX Conference)
University of Maryland
Urban Regional Information Systems Association
- W Washington Operations Research/Management Science Council
- V Virginia Polytechnic Institute
- X X/OPEN



ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARDS

NCSL operates four electronic bulletin boards for information exchange:

- Information about microcomputers and their applications and computer security (301) 948-5717 and 948-5718
- Information about data management activities and applications (301) 948-2048 and 948-2059
- Information about Open Systems Interconnection standards activities (301) 869-8630
- Information about the North American Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Users' Forum (301) 975-5685 and 975-2908

NIST operates the following bulletin board:

- Information about the Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistic Support (CALS) Program (301) 921-9842 and 948-7438

Users can reach the bulletin boards by dialing the numbers listed above. Terminals should have the following capabilities:

ASCII, 300 or 1200 baud, 8 or 7 bits, even or no parity, 1 stop bit.

If a connection is not established at the end of two rings or if the line is busy, hang up and try again.

After "CONNECT" strike the carriage return twice and the system will be accessed.

The system will now guide you through the bulletin board by asking key questions and providing helpful menus.



USER GROUPS SPONSORED BY NCSL

Federal Data Management Users Group (FEDMUG): meets three or four times a year to share information on data administration and management.

CONTACT: Dan Benigni
A-266 Technology Building
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Md. 20899
Telephone: (301) 975-3266

Federal Software Maintenance Group (FEDMAIN): meets several times a year to exchange information on software techniques, methodologies, and tools.

CONTACT: Wilma Osborne
B-266 Technology Building
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Md. 20899
Telephone: (301) 975-3339

NIST Workshop for Implementors of Open Systems Interconnection: meets five times a year to discuss detailed implementation specifications for Open Systems Interconnection Standards.

CONTACT: Tim Boland
B-217 Technology Building
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Md. 20899
Telephone: (301) 975-3608

Government Open Systems Interconnection Users Committee sponsors workshops and seminars to discuss the government's implementation of OSI standards.

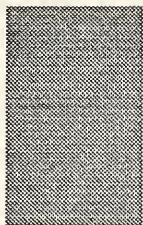
CONTACT: Gerry Mulvenna
B-217 Technology Building
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Md. 20899
Telephone: (301) 975-3631

Joint ISDN Users' Workshop and ISDN Implementors' Workshop of the North American ISDN Users' Forum: meets four time a year to address application requirements and to develop application profiles for ISDN products and services.

CONTACT: Steve Recicar
A-216 Technology Building
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Md. 20899
Telephone: (301) 975-2937

Applications Portability Profile/POSIX Workshops: meet to discuss the development of an architectural approach to applications portability and to review proposed revisions to the POSIX Standard.

CONTACT: James Hall
B-266 Technology Building
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Md. 20899
Telephone: (301) 975-3273



FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS

Approved, Revised, and Withdrawn

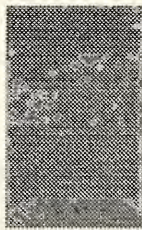
1988

FIPS NO.	TITLE	DATE
FIPS 4-1	Representation for Calendar Date and Ordinal Date for Information Interchange (ANSI X3.30-1985) (Revision)	88 Jan 07
FIPS 20	WITHDRAWN	88 Aug 23
FIPS 24	WITHDRAWN	88 Aug 23
FIPS 37	WITHDRAWN	88 Feb 22
FIPS 46-1	Data Encryption Standard (Revision/Reaffirmed)	88 Jan 22
FIPS 58-1	Representations of Local Time of the Day for Information Interchg (ANSI X3.43-1986) (Revision)	88 Jan 27
FIPS 91	WITHDRAWN	88 Feb 22
FIPS 98	WITHDRAWN	88 Aug 24
FIPS 132	Guideline for Software Verification and Validation Plans (ANSI/IEEE 1012-1986)	87 Nov 19
*FIPS 133	Coding and Modulation Requirements for 2,400 Bit/Second Modems	86 Jun 02
*FIPS 134-1	Coding and Modulation Requirements for 4800 Bit/Second Modems	88 Nov 04
*FIPS 135	Coding and Modulation Requirements for Duplex 9600 Bit/Second Modems	81 March
*FIPS 136	Coding and Modulation Requirements for Duplex 600 and 1200 Bit/Second Modems	80 Jun 16
*FIPS 137	Analog to Digital Conversion of Voice by 2,400 Bit/Second Linear Predictive Coding	84 Nov 28
*FIPS 138	Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits	75 Sept 24
*FIPS 139	Interoperability and Security Requirements for Use of the Data Encryption Standard in the Physical Layer of Data Communications	83 Aug 03

*Former FED-STDS redesignated as FIPS.

FIPS NO.	TITLE	DATE
*FIPS 140	General Security Requirements for Equipment Using the Data Encryption Standard	82 Apr 14
*FIPS 141	Interoperability and Security Requirements for Use of the Data Encryption Standard with CCITT Group 3 Facsimile Equipment	85 Apr 04
*FIPS 142	Electrical Characteristics of Unbalanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits	80 Jan 31
*FIPS 143	General Purpose 37-Position 9-Position Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment	85 Jun 10
*FIPS 144	Data Communication Systems and Services User-Oriented Performance Parameters	85 May 28
*FIPS 145	Group 2 Facsimile Apparatus for Document Transmission	81 March
FIPS 146	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP)	88 Aug 24
*FIPS 147	Group 3 Facsimile Apparatus for Document Transmission	81 Aug 19
*FIPS 148	Procedures for Document Facsimile Transmission (EIA-RS-466)	82 Apr 14
*FIPS 149	General Aspects of Group 4 Facsimile Apparatus (EIA-536-1988)	88 Nov 04
*FIPS 150	Facsimile Coding Schemes and Coding Control Functions for Group 4 Facsimile Apparatus (EIA-538-1988)	88 Nov 04
FIPS 151	POSIX: Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments (IEEE 1003.1/Draft 12)	88 Sept 12
FIPS 152	Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) (ISO 8879-1986)	88 Sept 26
FIPS 153	Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics System (PHIGS) (ANSI X3.144-1988)	88 Oct 14
*FIPS 154	High Speed 25-Position Interface for Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (EIA-530-1987)	88 Nov 04
*FIPS 155	Data Communication Systems and Services User-Oriented Performance Measurement Methods (ANSI X3.141-1987)	88 Nov 04

*Former FED-STDS redesignated as FIPS.



FIPS PUBLICATIONS LIST BY FIPS NUMBER

1988 December

FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
0	(1) P	General Description of FIPS Register 68 Nov 01	
1-2	(2&3) S	Code for Information Interchange, Its Representations, Subsets, and Extensions (ANSI X3.4-1977, X3.32-1973, X3.41-1974) 84 Nov 14	
2-1	(2) S	Perforated Tape Code for Information Inter- change (ANSI X3.6-1965/R1983) 84 Nov 14	
3-1	(2) S	Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Inter- change (800 CPI, NRZI) (ANSI X3.22-1973) 73 June 30	
4-1	(4) S	Representation for Calendar Date and Ordinal Date for Information Interchange (ANSI X3.30-1985) 88 Jan 27	
5-2	(4) S	Codes for the Identification of the States, the District of Columbia and the Outlying Areas of the United States, and Associated Areas 87 May 28	1
6-3	(4) S	Counties and County Equivalents of the States of the U.S. & District of Columbia 79 Dec 15	10
7		WITHDRAWN	1
8-5	(4) S	Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) (Including CMSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs) 84 Oct 31	4
9	(4) S	Congressional Districts of the U.S. 69 Nov 14	2

Category Key: (1) General Publications (2) Hardware Standards/guidelines (3) Software Standards/guidelines (4) Data Standards/guidelines (5) ADP Operations Standards/guidelines (6) Related Telecommunications Standards (7) Conformance Tests
S-Standard G-Guideline P-Program Information Document T-Conformance Tests

FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
10-3	(4) S	Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty, and Their Principal Admin. Divs. 84 Feb 09	6
11-2	(3) G	Guideline: American National Dictionary for Inform. Processing Systems (X3/TR-1-82) 83 May 09	
12-2		WITHDRAWN	1
13	(2) S	Rectangular Holes in Twelve-Row Punched Cards (ANSI X3.21-1967/R1980) 71 Oct 01	
14-1	(2) S	Hollerith Punched Card Code (ANSI X3.26-1980) 80 Dec 24	
15		WITHDRAWN	1
16-1	(6) S	Bit Sequencing of Code for Information Inter- change in Serial-By-Bit Data Transmission (ANSI X3.15-1976/R1983) 77 Sept 01	
17-1	(6) S	Character Structure and Char. Parity Sense for Serial-By-Bit Data Communication in the Code for Inform. Interchg. (ANSI X3.16-1976/R1983) 77 Sept 01	
18-1	(6) S	Character Structure and Char. Parity Sense for Parallel-By-Bit Data Communication in the Code for Inform. Interchg. (ANSI X3.25-1976/R1983) 77 Sept 01	
19-1	(4) G	Catalog of Widely Used Code Sets 85 Jan 07	2
20		WITHDRAWN	1
21-2	(3) S	COBOL (ANSI X3.23-1985) 86 Mar 18	

Category Key: (1) General Publications (2) Hardware Standards/guidelines (3) Software Standards/guidelines (4) Data Standards/guidelines (5) ADP Operations Standards/guidelines (6) Related Telecommunications Standards (7) Conformance Tests
S-Standard G-Guideline P-Program Information Document T-Conformance Tests

FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
22-1	(6) S	Synchronous Signaling Rates Between Data Terminal and Data Communication Equip. (ANSI X3.1-1976) 77 Sept 01	
23		WITHDRAWN	1
24		WITHDRAWN	1
25	(2) S	Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchg. (1600 CPI, Phase Encoded) (ANSI X3.39-1973) 73 June 30	
26	(2) S	One-Inch Perforated Paper Tape for Information Interchange (ANSI X3.18-1967/R1974&1982) 73 June 30	
27	(2) S	Take-Up Reels for One-Inch Perforated Tape for Information Interchg. (ANSI X3.20-1967/R1982) 73 June 30	
28	(4) P	Standardization of Data Elements and Representations 73 Dec 05	1
29-2	(1&3) P	Interpretation Procedures for Federal Information Processing Standards for Software 87 Sept 14	
30	(3) S	Software Summary for Describing Computer Programs and Automated Data Systems 74 June 30	
31	(5) G	Guidelines for Automatic Data Processing Physical Security and Risk Management 74 June--	
32-1	(2) S	Character Sets for Optical Char. Recognition (OCR) (ANSI X3.2-1970/R1976,X3.17-1981,X3.49-1975/R1982) 82 June 25	
33-1	(2) S	Character Set for Handprinting (ANSI X3.45-1982) 84 Nov 05	

Category Key: (1) General Publications (2) Hardware Standards/guidelines (3) Software Standards/guidelines (4) Data Standards/guidelines (5) ADP Operations Standards/guidelines (6) Related Telecommunications Standards (7) Conformance Tests
S-Standard G-Guideline P-Program Information Document T-Conformance Tests

FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
34	(1) P	Guide for the Use of International System of Units (SI) in Federal Information Processing Standards Publications 75 Jan 01	
35		WITHDRAWN	1
36		WITHDRAWN	1
37		WITHDRAWN	1
38	(3) G	Guidelines for Documentation of Computer Programs and Automated Data Systems 76 Feb 15	
39	(5) G	Glossary for Computer Systems Security 76 Feb 15	
40	(2) G	Guideline for Optical Character Recognition Forms 76 May 01	
41	(5) G	Computer Security Guidelines for Implementing the Privacy Act of 1974 75 May 30	
42-1	(5) G	Guidelines for Benchmarking ADP Systems in the Competitive Procurement Environment 77 May 15	
43		WITHDRAWN	1
44		WITHDRAWN	1
45	(4) G	Guide for the Development, Implementation & Maintenance of Standards for the Representation of Computer Processed Data Elements 76 Sept 30	
46-1	(5) S	Data Encryption Standard 88 Jan 22	
47		WITHDRAWN	1
48	(5) G	Guidelines on Evaluation of Techniques for Automated Personal Identification 77 Apr 01	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
49	(5) G	Guideline on Computer Performance Management: An Introduction 77 May 01	
50	(2) S	Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange, 6250 cpi (246 cpmm), Group Coded Recording (ANSI X3.54-1976) 78 Feb 01	
51	(2) S	Magnetic Tape Cassettes for Information Interchange (3.810 mm [0.150 in] Tape at 32 bpmm [800bpi],PE) (ANSI X3.48-1977) 78 Feb 01	
52	(2) S	Recorded Magnetic Tape Cartridge for Inform. Inter- change., 4-Track, 6.30 mm (1/4in), 63 bpmm (1600 bpi), Phase Encoded (ANSI X3.56-1977) 78 July 15	
53	(3) S	Transmittal Form for Describing Computer Magnetic Tape File Properties 78 Apr 01	
54	(2) S	Computer Output Microform (COM) Formats and Reduction Ratios, 16mm and 105mm 78 July 15	
55DC-4	(4) G	Guideline: Codes for Named Populated Places Primary County Divisions, and Other Locational Entities of the United States and Outlying Areas 87 Jan 16	1
55-2	(4) G	Same as 55DC except without codes 87 Feb 03	1
56	(5) G	Guideline for Managing Multivendor Plug-Compatible ADP Systems 78 Sept 15	
57	(5) G	Guidelines for the Measurement of Interactive Computer Service Response Time and Turnaround Time 78 Aug 01	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
58-1	(4) S	Representations of Local Time of the Day for Information Interchange (ANSI X3.43-1986) 88 Jan 27	
59	(4) S	Representations of Universal Time, Local Time Differentials, and United States Time Zone References for Information Interchange (ANSI X3.51-1975) 79 Feb 01	
60-2	(2) S	I/O Channel Interface 83 July 29	1
61-1	(2) S	Channel Level Power Control Interface 82 July 13	
62	(2) S	Operational Specification for Magnetic Tape Subsystems 79 Feb 16 1+F.R. notice	
63-1	(2) S	Operational Specification for Variable Block Rotating Mass Storage Subsystems 83 Apr 14	
63-1	SUPPLEMENT	Additional Operational Specs for VBRMSS 83 Apr 14	
64	(3) G	Guidelines for Documentation of Computer Programs and Automated Data Systems for the Initiation Phase 79 Aug 01	
65	(5) G	Guideline for Automatic Data Processing Risk Analysis 79 Aug 01	
66	(4) S	Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes 79 Aug 15	
67	(2) G	Guideline for Selection of Data Entry Equipment 79 Sept 30	
68-2	(3) S	BASIC (ANSI X3.113-1987) 87 Aug 28	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
69-1	(3) S	FORTRAN (ANSI X3.9-1978) 85 Dec 24	
70-1	(4) S	Representation of Geographic Point Locations for Information Interchange (ANSI X3.61-1986) 86 Nov 14	
71	(6) S	Advanced Data Communication Control Procedures (ADCCP) (ANSI X3.66-1979) 80 May 14	1
72	(5) G	Guidelines for Measurement of Remote Batch Computer Service 80 May 01	
73	(5) G	Guidelines for Security of Computer Applications 80 June 30	
74	(5) G	Guidelines for Implementing and Using the NBS Data Encryption Standard 81 Apr 01	
75	(5) G	Guideline on Constructing Benchmarks for ADP System Acquisitions 80 Sept 18	
76	(3) G	Guideline for Planning and Using a Data Dictionary System 80 Aug 20	
77	(3) G	Guideline for Planning and Management of Database Applications 80 Sept 01	
78	(6) G	Guideline for Implementing Advanced Data Commu- nication Control Procs (ADCCP) 80 Sept 26	
79	(3) S	Magnetic Tape Labels and File Structure for Informa- tion Interchange (ANSI X3.27-1978) 80 Oct 17	
80		WITHDRAWN	1
81	(5) S	DES Modes of Operation 80 Dec 02	1

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
82	(2) G	Guideline for Inspection and Quality Control for Alphanumeric Computer-Output Microforms (AIIM (NMA) MS1-1980) 80 Sept 26	
83	(5) G	Guideline on User Authentication Techniques for Computer Network Access Control 80 Sept 29	
84	(2) S	Microfilm Readers (ANSI/AIIM(NMA) MS20-1979) 80 Oct 31	
85	(2) S	Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Inks (ANSI X3.86-1980/R1987) 80 Nov 07	
86	(2) S	Additional Controls for Use with Amer. Natl. Std. Code for Inform. Interchg. (ANSI X3.64-1979) 81 Jan 29	2
87	(5) G	Guidelines for ADP Contingency Planning 81 Mar 27	
88	(3) G	Guideline on Integrity Assurance and Control in Database Administration 81 Aug 14	
89	(2) S	Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Character Positioning (ANSI X3.93M-1981) 81 Sept 04	
90	(2) G	Guideline for Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Print Quality (ANSI X3.99-1983) 83 Sept 29	
91		WITHDRAWN	1
92	(4) G	Guideline for Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Codes 83 Feb 24	
93	(2) S	Parallel Recorded Magnetic Tape Cartridge for Information Interchange, 4-Track, 6.30 mm (1/4 in), 63 bpm (1600 bpi), Phase Encoded (ANSI X3.72-1981/R1987) 82 June 29	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
94	(2) G	Guideline on Electrical Power for ADP Installations 83 Sept 21	
95	(4) S	Codes for the Identification of Federal and Federally-Assisted Organizations 82 Dec 23	24
96	(5) G	Guideline for Developing and Implementing a Charging System for Data Processing Services 82 Dec 06	
97	(2) S	Operational Specifications for Fixed Block Rotating Mass Storage Subsystems 83 Feb 04	
98		WITHDRAWN	2
99	(3) G	Guideline: A Framework for the Evaluation and Comparison of Software Development Tools 83 Mar 31	
100	(6) S	Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE) for Operation with Packet-Switched Data Communications Networks 83 July 06	
101	(3) G	Guideline for Lifecycle Validation, Verification, and Testing of Computer Software 83 June 06	
102	(5) G	Guideline for Computer Security Certification and Accreditation 83 Sept 27	
103	(4) S	Codes for the Identification of Hydrologic Units in the United States and the Caribbean Outlying Areas (USGS/CIRCULAR #878-A& ANSI X3.145-1986) 83 Nov 15	1
104-1	(4) S	ANS Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, Dependencies, and Areas of Special Sovereignty for Information Interchange 86 May 12	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
105	(3) G	Guideline for Software Documentation Management 84 June 06	
106	(3) G	Guideline on Software Maintenance 84 June 15	
107	(2&3) S	Local Area Networks: Baseband Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications and Link Layer Protocol (ANSI/IEEE 802.2&802.3) 84 Oct 31	
108	(2) S	Alphanumeric Computer Output Microform Quality Test Slide (AIIM MS28-1983) 84 Nov 05	
109	(3) S	Pascal (ANSI/IEEE 770X3.97-1983) 85 Jan 16	
110	(3) G	Guideline for Choosing a Data Management Approach 84 Dec 11	
111	(2) S	Storage Module Interfaces (w/extens. for enhanced storage module interfaces) (ANSI X3.91M-1982) 85 Apr 18	
112	(5) S	Password Usage 85 May 30	
113	(5) S	Computer Data Authentication 85 May 30	
114	(2) S	200 mm (8in) Flexible Disk Cartridge Track Format Using Two-Frequency Modulation Recording at 6631 bprad on One Side - 1.9 tpmm (48 tpi) for Information Interchange (ISO 5654/2) 85 Sept 30	
115	(2) S	200 mm (8in) Flexible Disk Cartridge Track Format Using Modified Frequency Modulation Recording at 13262 bprad on Two-Sides - 1.9 tpmm (48 tpi) for Information Interchange (ISO 7065/2) 85 Sept 30	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
116	(2) S	130 mm (5.25 in) Flexible Disk Cartridge Track Format Using Two-Frequency Recording at 3979 bprad on One Side - 1.9 tpmm (48 tpi) for Information Interchange (ISO 6596/2) 85 Sept 30	
117	(2) S	130 mm (5.25 in) Flexible Disk Cartridge Track Format Using Modified Frequency Modulation Recording at 7958 bprad on two sides - 1.9 tpmm (48 tpi) for Information interchange (ISO 7487/3) 85 Sept 30	
118	(3) S	Flexible Disk Cartridge Labelling and File Structure for Information Interchange (ISO 7665) 85 Sept 30	
119	(3) S	Ada (ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A-1983) 85 Nov 08	1
120	(3) S	Graphical Kernel System (GKS) (ANSI X3.124-1985) 86 Apr 18	
121	(2&3) S	Videotex/Teletext Presentation Level Protocol Syntax (North American PLPS) (ANSI X3.110-1983/CS T500-1983) 86 May 06	
122	(7) T	Conformance Tests for FIPS PUB 100 Version of CCITT 1980 Recommendation X.25, etc. 86 May 28	
123	(3) S	Specification for a Data Descriptive File for Information Interchange (DDF) (ANSI/ISO 8211-1985) 86 Sept 19	
124	(3) G	Guideline on Functional Specifications for Database Management Systems 86 Sept 30	
125	(3) S	MUMPS (ANSI/MDC X11.1-1984) 86 Nov 4	
126	(3) S	Database Language NDL (ANSI X3.133-1986) 87 Mar 10	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
127	(3) S	Database Language SQL (ANSI X3.135-1986) 87 Mar 10	
128	(3) S	Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM) (ANSI X3.122-1986) 87 Mar 16	
129	(2) S	Optical Character Recognition (OCR) - Dot Matrix Character Sets for OCR-MA (ANSI X3.111-1986) 87 May 06	
130	(2) S	Intelligent Peripheral Interface (IPI) (ANSI X3.129-1986, X3.130-1986, X3.132-1987, and X3.147-1987) 87 July 16	
131	(2) S	Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) (ANSI X3.131-1986) 87 July 16	
132	(3) G	Guideline for Software Verification and Validation Plans (ANSI/IEEE 1012-1986) 87 Nov 19	
*133	(6) S	Coding and Modulation Requirements for 2,400 Bit/Second Modems 86 June 02	
*134-1	(6) S	Coding and Modulation Requirements for 4800 Bit/Second Modems 88 Nov 04	
*135	(6) S	Coding and Modulation Requirements for Duplex 9600 Bit/Second Modems 81 March	
*136	(6) S	Coding and Modulation Requirements for Duplex 600 and 1200 Bit/Second Modems 80 June 16	
*137	(6) S	Analog to Digital Conversion of Voice by 2,400 Bit/Second Linear Predictive Coding 84 Nov 28	
*138	(6) S	Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits 75 Sept 24	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
*139	(6) S	Interoperability and Security Requirements for Use of the Data Encryption Standard in the Physical Layer of Data Communications 83 Aug 3	
*140	(6) S	General Security Requirements for Equipment Using the Data Encryption Standard 82 Apr 14	
*141	(6) S	Interoperability and Security Requirements for Use of the Data Encryption Standard with CCITT Group 3 Facsimile Equipment 85 Apr 04	
*142	(6) S	Electrical Characteristics of Unbalanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuits 80 Jan 31	
*143	(6) S	General Purpose 37-Position 9-Position Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment 85 June 10	
*144	(6) S	Data Communication Systems and Services User-Oriented Performance Parameters 85 May 28	
*145	(6) S	Group 2 Facsimile Apparatus for Document Transmission 81 March	
146	(2&3) S	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP) 88 Aug 24	
*147	(6) S	Group 3 Facsimile Apparatus for Document Transmission 81 Aug 19	
*148	(6) S	Procedures for Document Facsimile Transmission (EIA-RS-466) 82 Apr 14	
*149	(6) S	General Aspects of Group 4 Facsimile Apparatus (EIA-536-1988) 88 Nov 04	

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FIPS NO.	CATEGORY	TITLE-DATE	CHANGE NOTICES
*150	(6) S	Facsimile Coding Schemes and Coding Control Functions for Group 4 Facsimile Apparatus (EIA-538-1988) 88 Nov 04	
151	(3) S	POSIX: Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments (IEEE 1003.1/Draft 12) 88 Sept 12	
*152	(3) S	Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) (ISO 8879-1986) 88 Sept 26	
*153	(3) S	Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics System (PHIGS) (ANSI X3.144-1988) 88 Oct 14	
*154	(6) S	High Speed 25-Position Interface for Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (EIA-530-1987) 88 Nov 04	
*155	(6) S	Data Communication Systems and Services User-Oriented Performance Measurement Methods (ANSI X3.141-1987) 88 Nov 04	

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12.	/BAT					
13.	/BAT					
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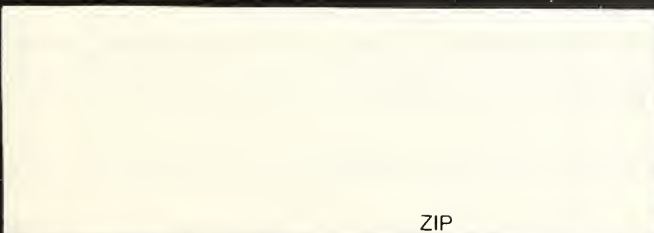
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